

BookletChart™

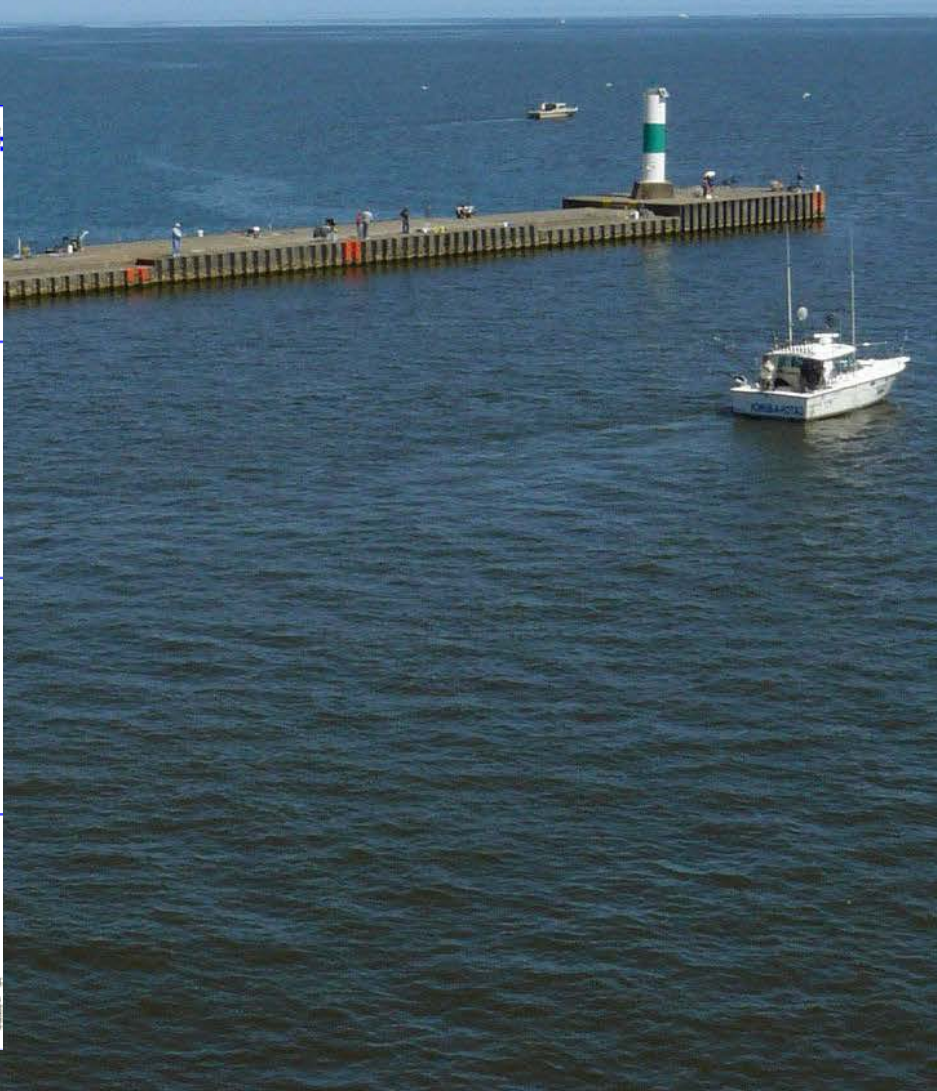
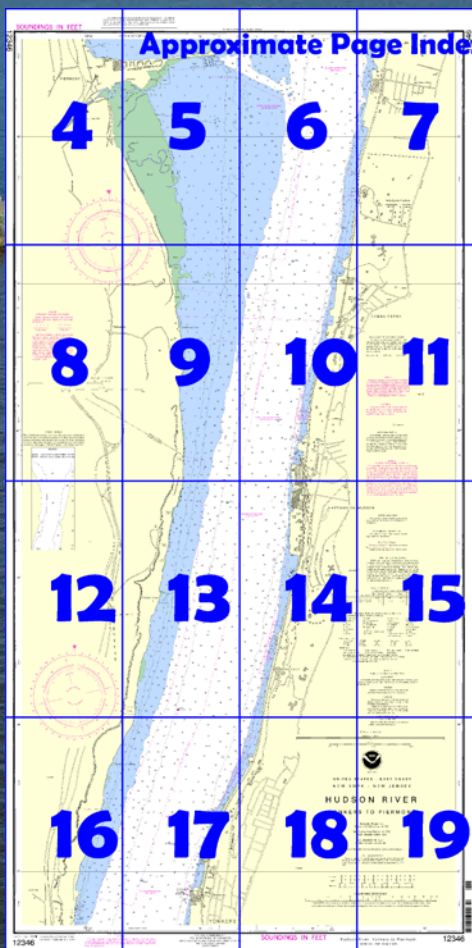
Hudson River – Yonkers to Piermont **NOAA Chart 12346**



A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters
When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.



- Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart
- Print at home for free
- Convenient size
- Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners
- Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker



Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
888-990-NOAA

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

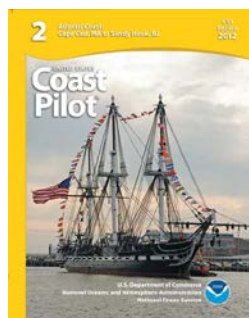
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=12346>



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)

Alpine is a prominent landing at Mile 16W. A boat basin here, operated by the Palisades Interstate Park Commission, affords shelter for numerous small craft; berths, gasoline, electricity, and water are available. In May 1981, 4 feet was reported in the basin.

A **special anchorage** adjoins a yacht club on the Yonkers side of the Hudson River, 17 miles above The Battery; another **special anchorage** is about 0.5 mile to the

northward.

Several private boat clubs are at **Greystone Station**, just north of Yonkers; guest moorings are available.

Hastings-on-Hudson, Mile 19E, has a prominent water tank at its waterfront. A yacht club, north of the waterfront, is adjoined by a **special anchorage**. Limited guest berths are available. In 1981, a

reported depth of 4 feet could be carried to the fuel dock.

The **boundary line** between the States of New Jersey and New York extends northwestward from a point on the west side of Hudson River at Mile 19. The river is 0.8 mile wide at this point.

Seasonal buoyage.—The lighted buoys marking the Hudson River channel are replaced during the winter by smaller lighted ice buoys or unlighted buoys.

Anchorage.—General anchorages begin 5 miles above The Battery and extend upriver for about 10 miles. (See **110.1** and **110.155**, chapter 2, for limits and regulations.)

Vessels proceeding from New York to Albany occasionally anchor overnight in the vicinity of Kingston, 79 miles above The Battery and 47 miles below Albany, to await daylight hours for passing through the constricted part of the river.

A buoyed anchorage, 400 feet wide and 2,400 feet long, is on the east side of the channel just above Stuyvesant (42°23'22"N., 73°46'53"W.) about 15 miles below Albany.

Dangers.—Numerous fishtraps are planted each spring, usually from about mid-March to mid-May, during the seasonal run of shad to the spawning grounds in the upper Hudson. The charts show the fishtrap areas in the 30-mile stretch beginning about 5 miles above The Battery and extending upriver to Stony Point; Corps of Engineers permits are required for the placing of shad nets and poles in the charted areas. Outer limits of the nets usually are marked by flags during the day and by lights during the night. Caution is advised when navigating a fishtrap area because broken-off poles from previous traps may remain under the surface.

Navigation of the river is easy as far north as Kingston, but above Kingston it is more difficult because of the numerous steep-to shoals and middle grounds. In general tows are apt to follow the shoreline which is most favorable as regards wind and current; with a strong northwest wind, tows will follow the west shore regardless of the direction in which they are traveling.

Tides.—The tides in Hudson River are affected by freshets, winds, and droughts.

Currents.—The currents in Hudson River are influenced by the same variables that affect the tides. The times of slack water and the velocities and durations of flood and ebb are subject to extensive changes; the times of strengths are less likely to be affected. The currents usually set fair with the channels except in the vicinities of bends and wharves. Velocities of currents are 1.4 knots flood and 1.4 knots ebb northwest of The Battery, 1.6 and 2.2 knots at George Washington Bridge, 0.9 and 1.1 knots at Newburgh, 1.1 and 1.2 knots at Poughkeepsie, 1.3 and 1.6 knots at Kingston, and 0.3 knot flood and 0.8 knot ebb at Albany. Near Troy Lock and Dam, the current does not flood and the ebb has a velocity of 0.7 knot. These values are for the summer when the freshwater discharge is at a minimum.

Freshets.—During March, April, and May, freshets have reached heights above normal high water of as much as 18 feet at Albany and 25 feet at Troy Lock and Dam. At the time of the larger freshets the tide may be completely masked.

During the smaller freshets, the flood current disappears and the ebb current has a velocity of about 1.5 knots. The larger freshets produce an ebb current that varies from 1.5 to nearly 5 knots depending on the size of the freshet and the stage of the tide.

U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center 24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies

RCC Boston

Commander

1st CG District

Boston, MA

(617) 223-8555

Table of Selected Chart Notes

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:10,000 at Lat. 41°00'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

During some winter months or when endangered by ice, certain aids to navigation are replaced by other types or removed. For details see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

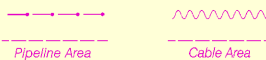
HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.352" northward and 1.513" eastward to agree with this chart.

CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:



Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio station listed below provides continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

New York, NY KWO-35 162.55 MHz

FISH TRAP AREAS

Boundary lines of fish trap areas are shown thus: ————

Submerged piling may exist in these areas.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 2. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notices to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 1st Coast Guard District in Boston, Mass., or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in New York, N.Y. Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

NOTE Z

NO-DISCHARGE ZONE, 40 CFR 140

This chart falls entirely within the limits of a No-Discharge Zone (NDZ). Under the Clean Water Act, Section 312, all vessels operating within a No-Discharge Zone (NDZ) are completely prohibited from discharging any sewage, treated or untreated, into the waters. All vessels with an installed marine sanitation device (MSD) that are navigating, moored, anchored, or docked within a NDZ must have the MSD disabled to prevent the overboard discharge of sewage (treated or untreated) or install a holding tank. Regulations for the NDZ are contained in the U.S. Coast Pilot. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) web site: http://www.epa.gov/owow/oceans/regulatory/vessel_sewage/.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, and U.S. Coast Guard.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

TIDAL INFORMATION

Place (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)				
	Mean High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
Yonkers	feet	feet	feet	feet	feet
(40°55'N/73°54'W)	4.2	4.0	0.2	0.2	-3.5
Dobbs Ferry	3.8	3.6	0.2	0.2	-3.5
(41°01'N/73°53'W)					

(Jul 2004)

ABBREVIATIONS

(For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Bds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Cys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	

(2), Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.

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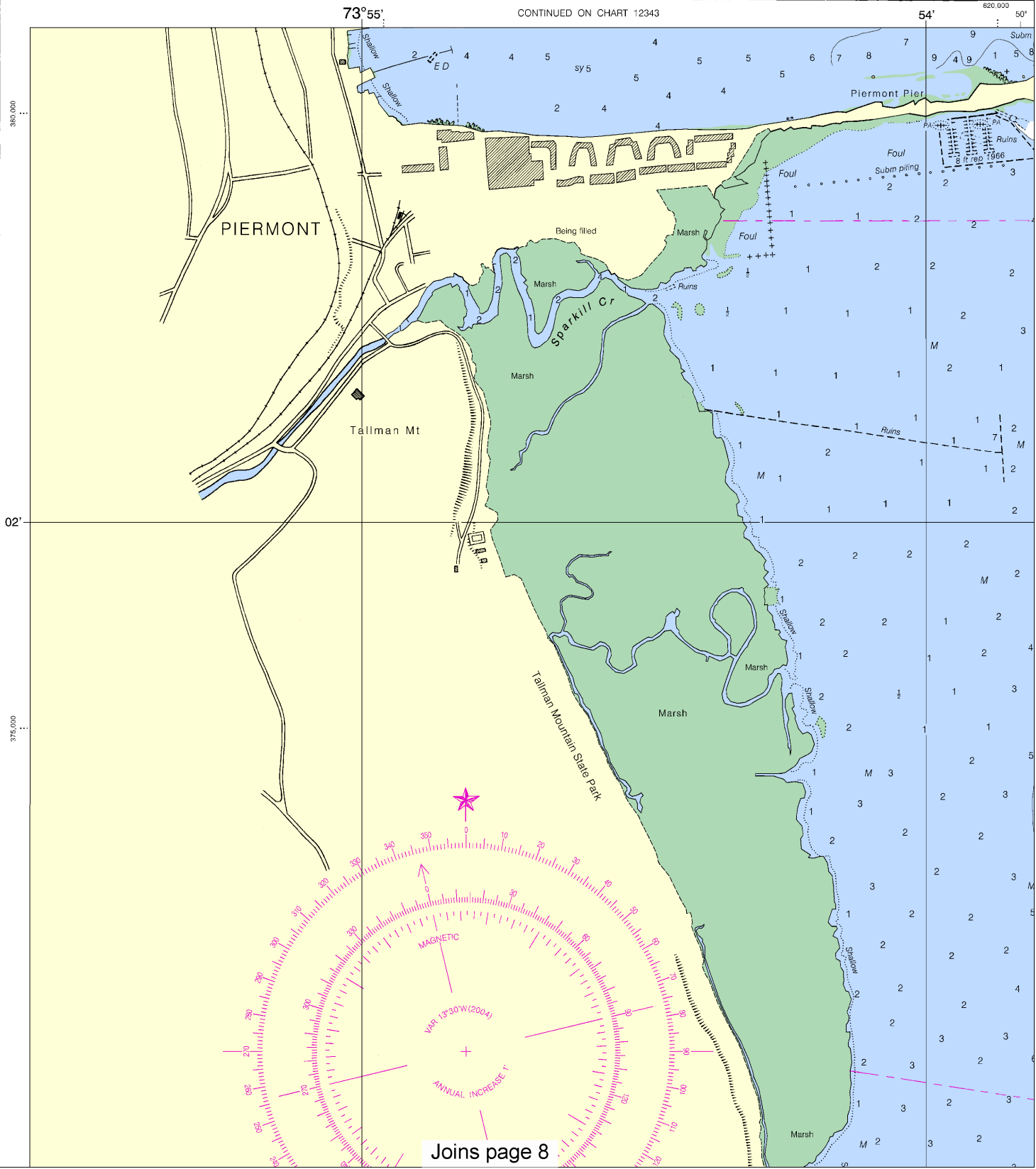
COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.

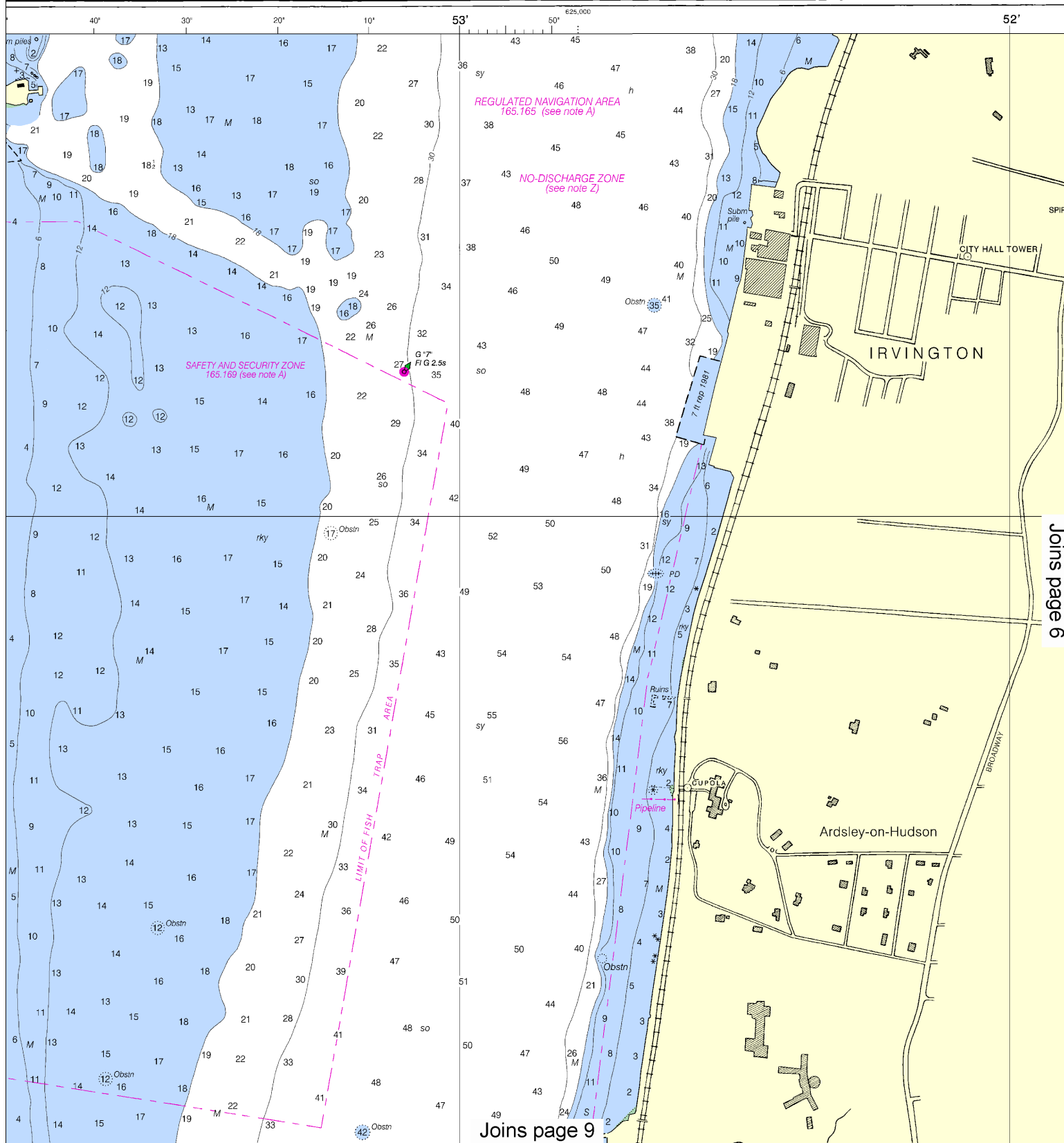
Demarcation lines are shown thus: — — — — —

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

12346

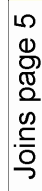




This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:13333. Barscales have also been reduced and
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

INGS IN FEET

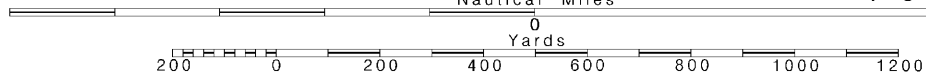
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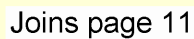


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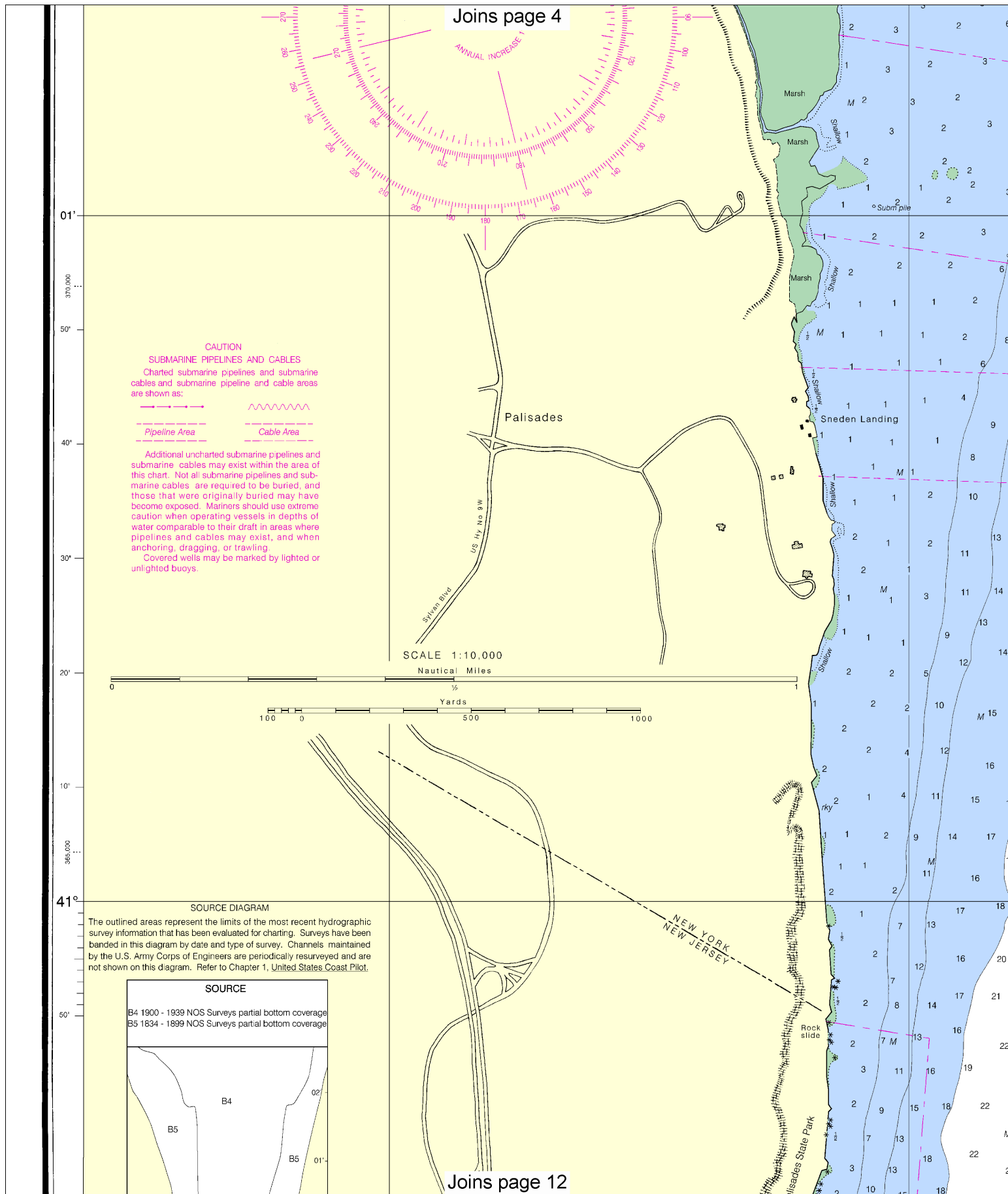
Printed at reduced scale. — ~~SCALE 1:10,000~~ —
Nautical Miles

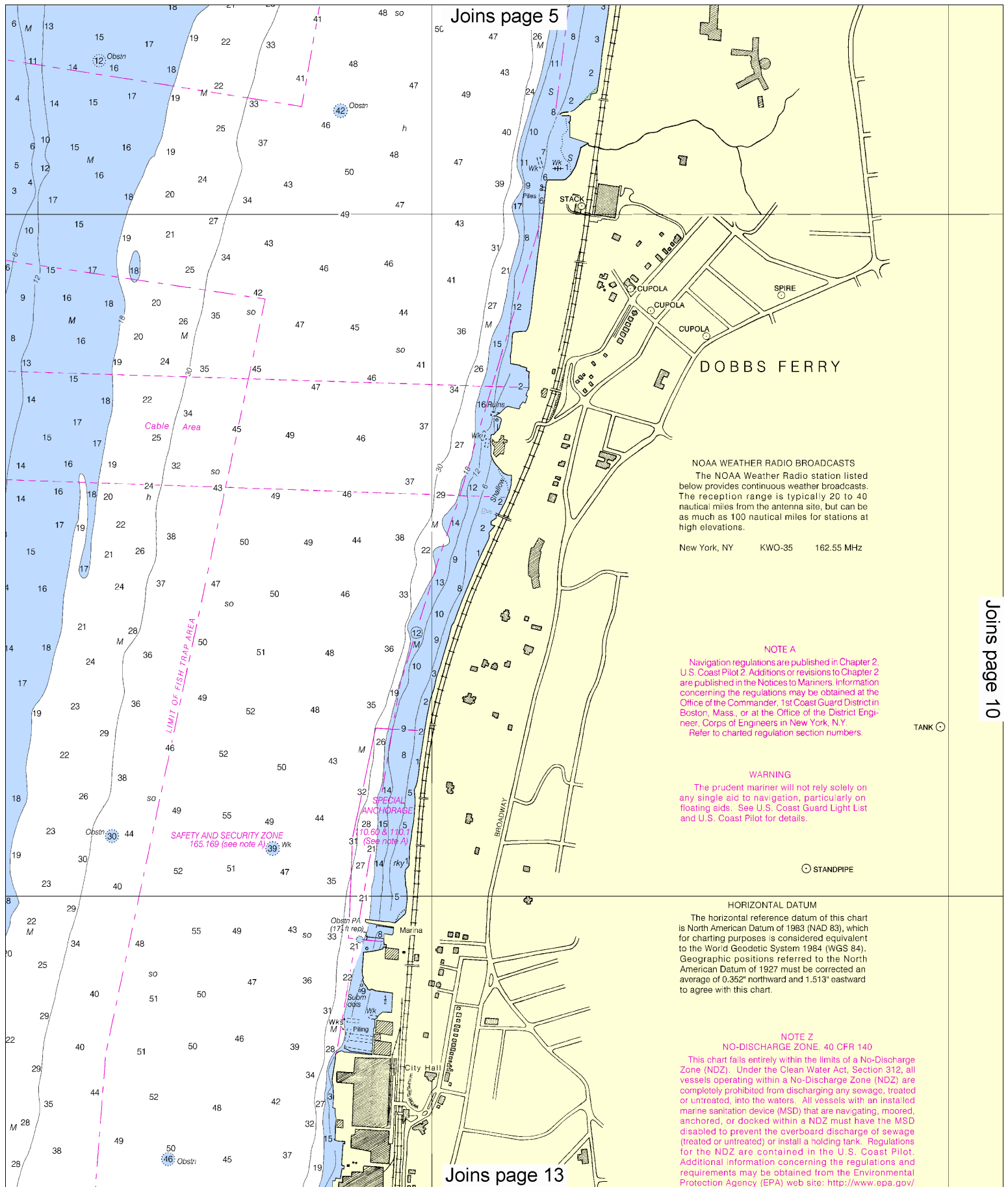
See Note on page 5.



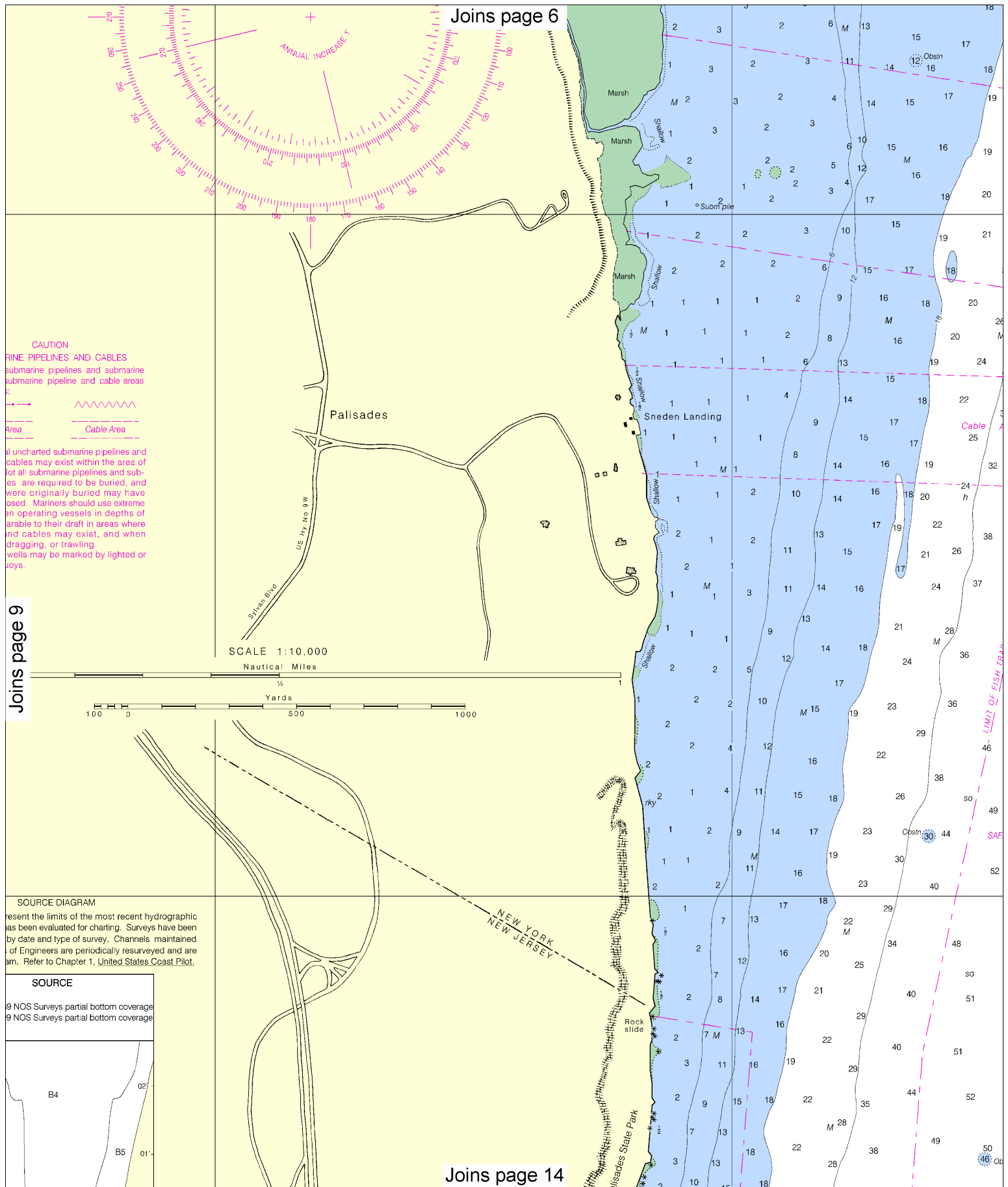


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Joins page 10

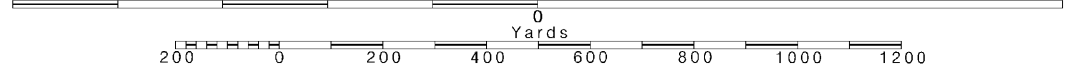


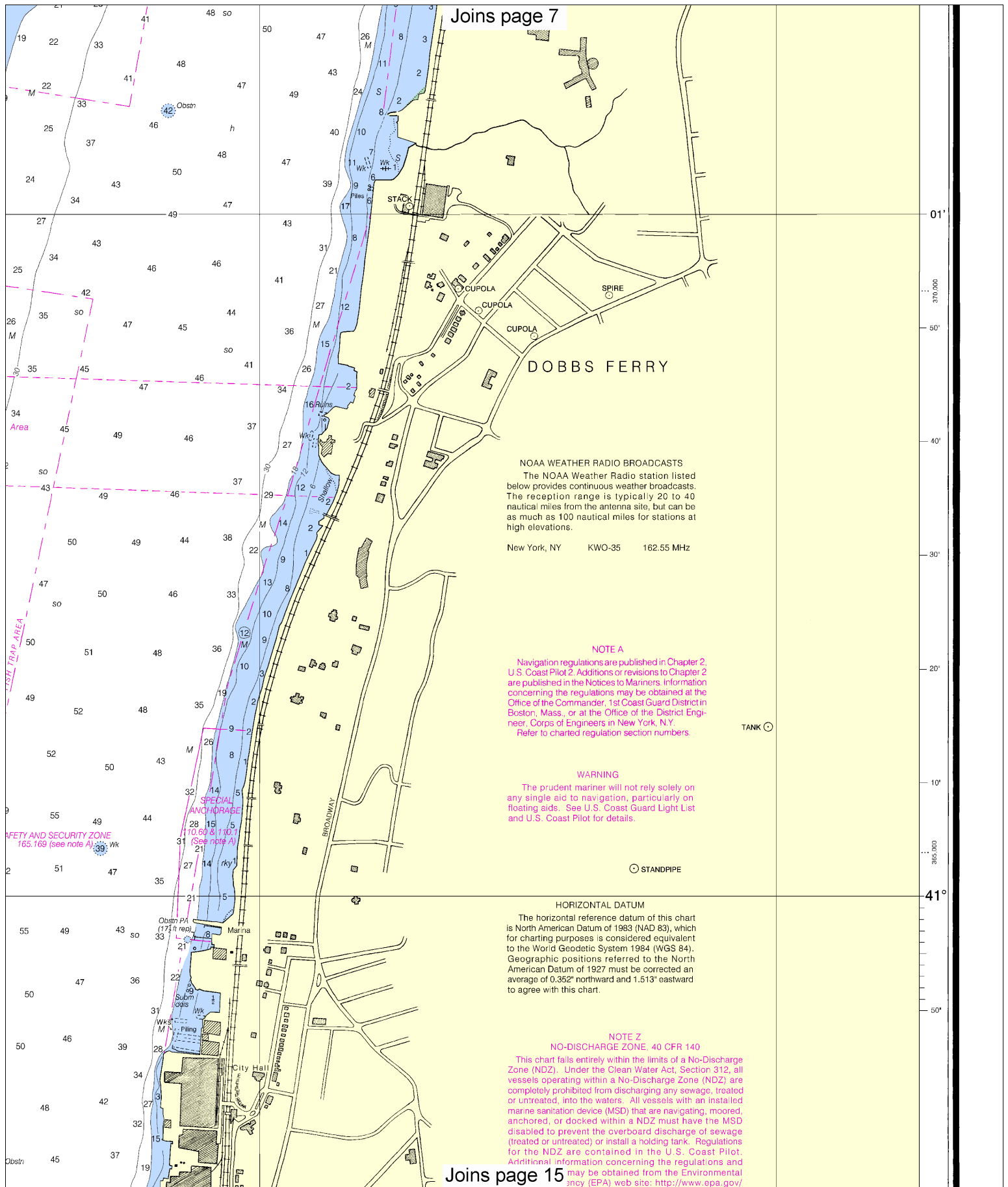
10

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. SCALE 1:10,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





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DOBBS FERRY

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS
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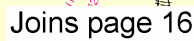
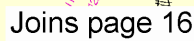
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01'
370.000
50"
40"
30"
20"
10"
365.000
41°
50"

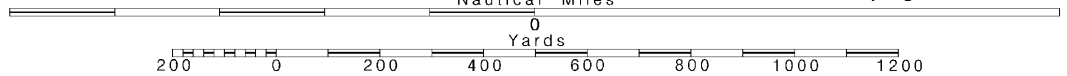
Joins page 16

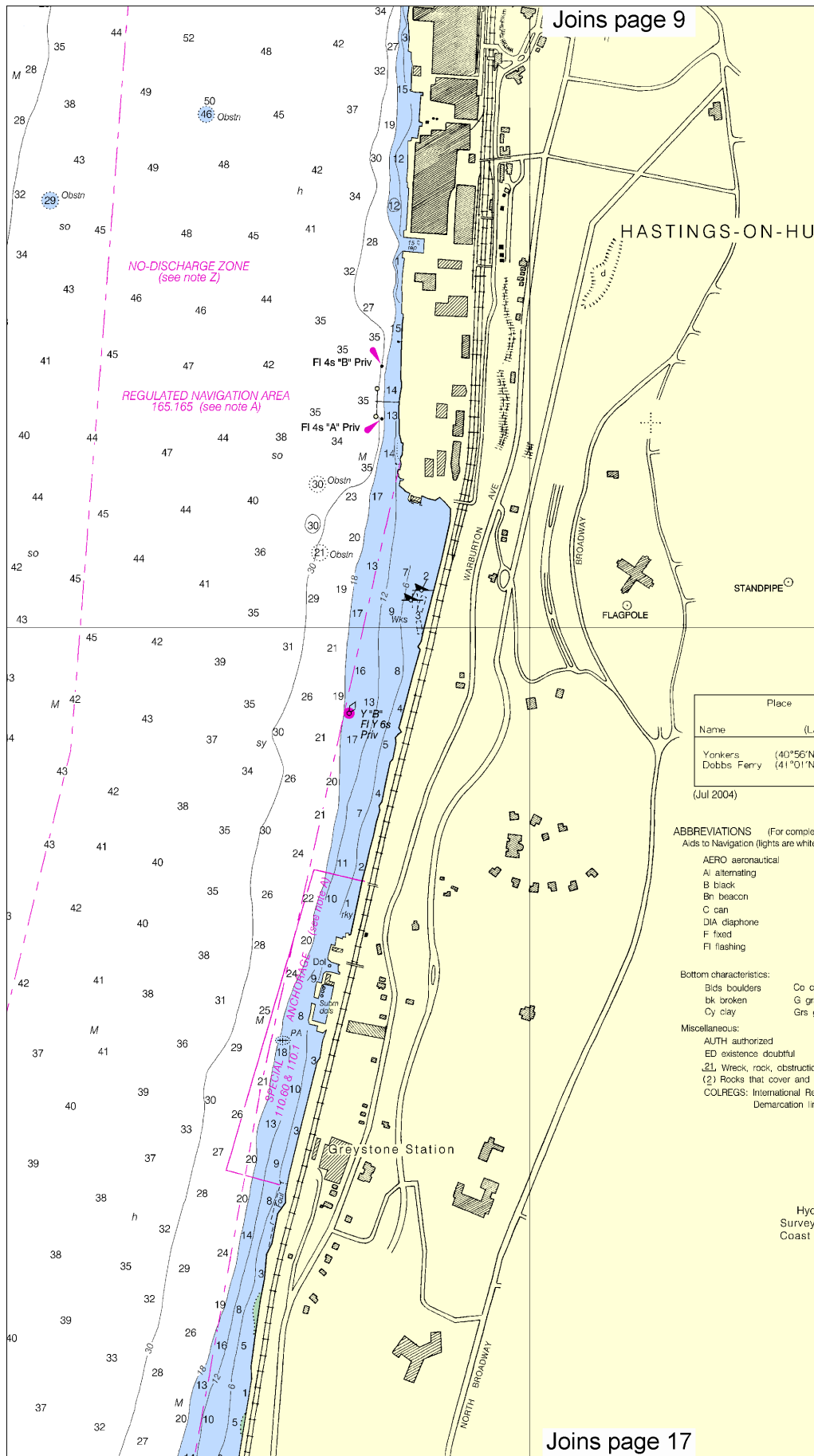


Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

SCALE 1:10,000
Nautical Miles

SCALE 1:10,000
Nautical Miles





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AIDS TO NAVIGATION
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 0 for important supplemental information.

FISH TRAP AREAS
Boundary lines of fish trap areas are shown thus: Submerged piling may exist in these areas.

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS
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TIDAL INFORMATION

Place (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)				
	Mean High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
Yonkers Dobbs Ferry	feet 4.2 3.8	feet 4.0 3.6	feet 0.2 0.2	feet -3.5 -3.5	feet -3.5 -3.5

(Jul 2004)

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Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N num	Rt rotating
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Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Bds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Oy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstr obstruction	PD position doubtful	Suom submerged
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(1) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.			
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COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.			
Demarcation lines are shown thus:			

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES

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CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

CAUTION

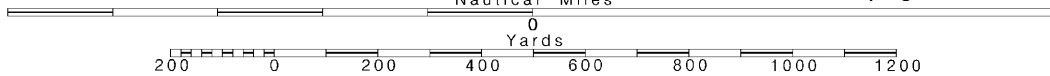
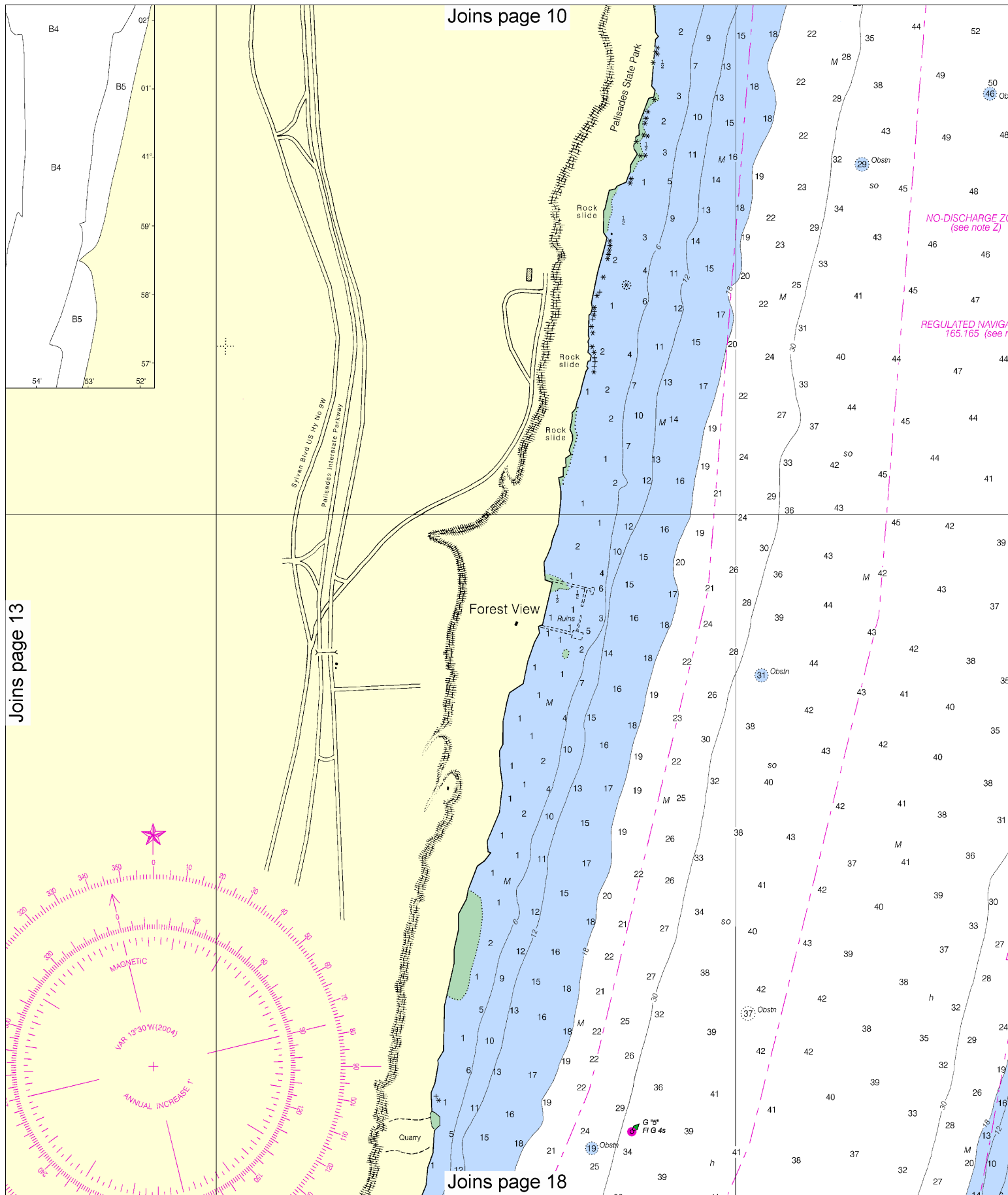
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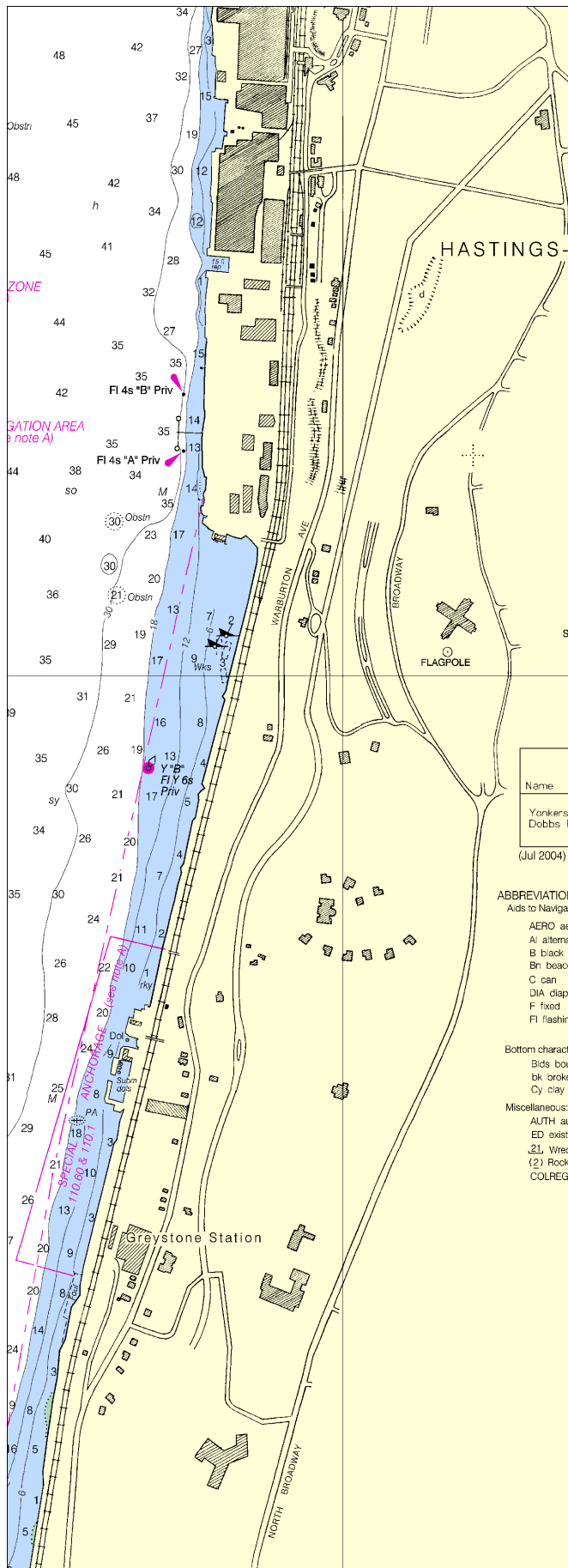
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PLANE COORDINATE GRID

(based on NAD 1927)

New York State Grid, east zone, is indicated by





Joins page 11

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HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON

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(Jul 2004)

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Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

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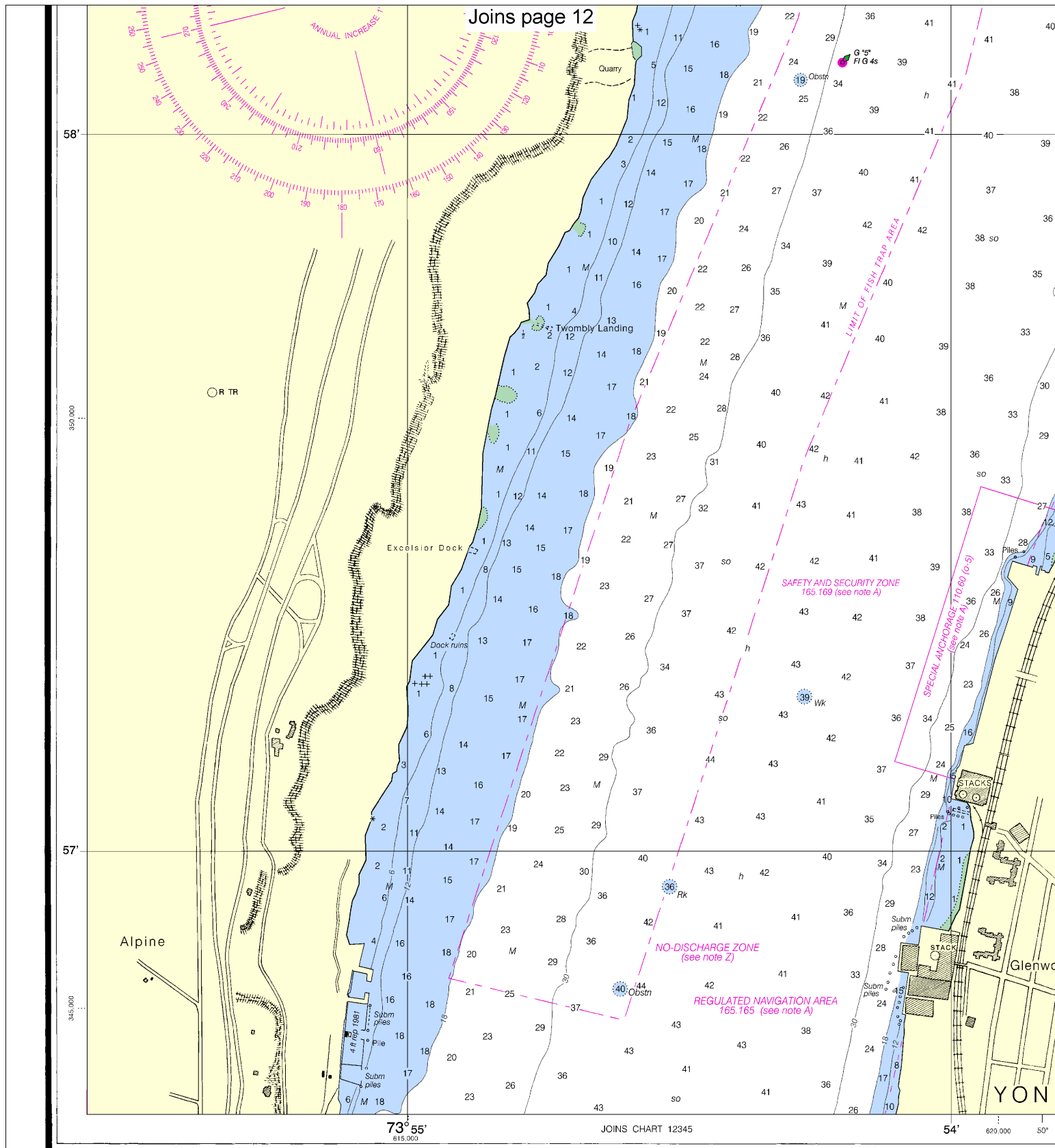
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PLANE COORDINATE GRID

Joins page 19

based on NAD 1927)
State Grid, east zone, is indicated by



11th Ed., Sep. / 04 ■ Corrected through NM Sep. 11/04
 Corrected through LNM Aug. 31/04

12346

CAUTION
 This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners published weekly by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the date shown in the lower left hand corner.

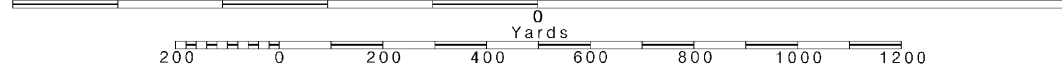
Published at Washington,
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COM
 NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC
 NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
 COAST SURVEY

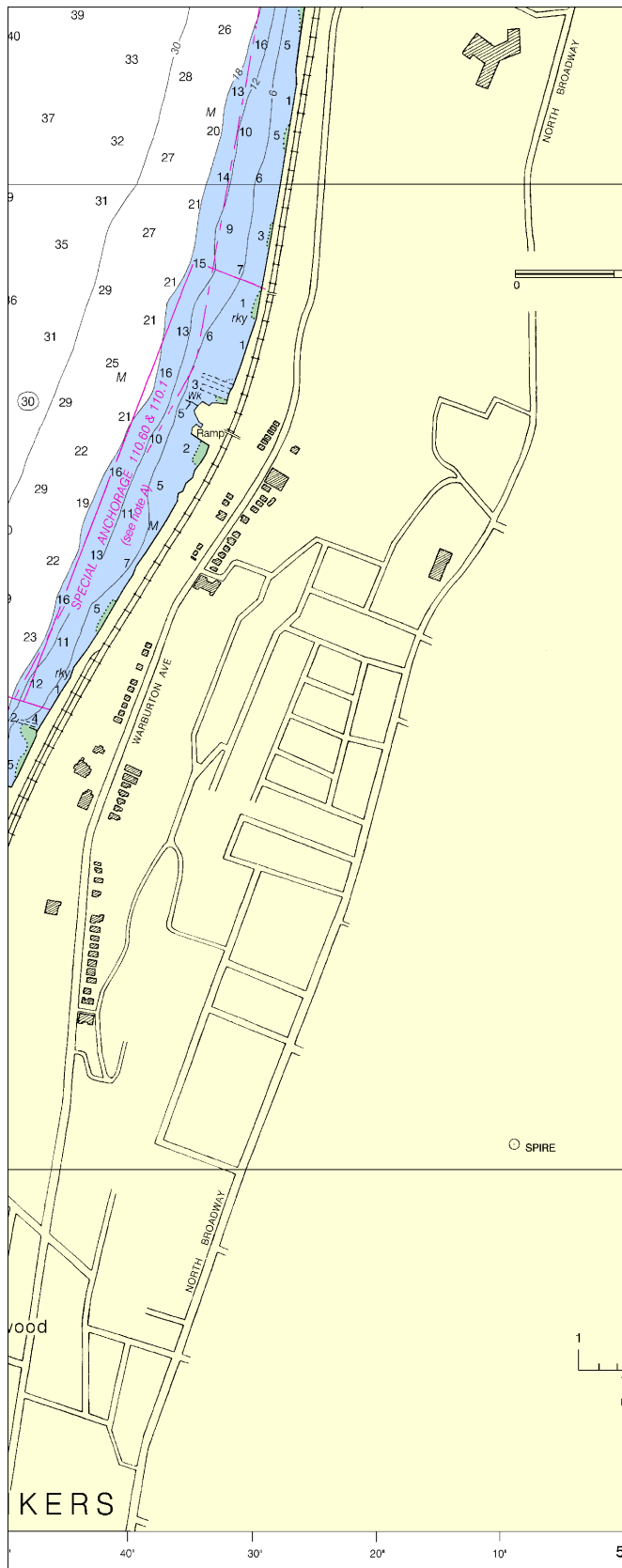
16

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. — SCALE 1:10,000 —
 Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





Joins page 13

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.
During some winter months or when endangered by ice, certain aids to navigation are replaced by other types or removed. For details see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

PLANE COORDINATE GRID
(based on NAD 1927)

New York State Grid, east zone, is indicated by dotted ticks at 5,000 foot intervals.

SCALE 1:10,000

Nautical Miles

Yards

100 0 500 1000



UNITED STATES - EAST COAST
NEW YORK - NEW JERSEY

HUDSON RIVER

YONKERS TO PIERMONT

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:10,000 at Lat. 41°00'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

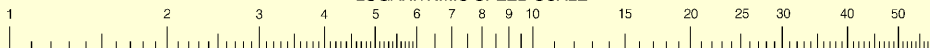
Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE



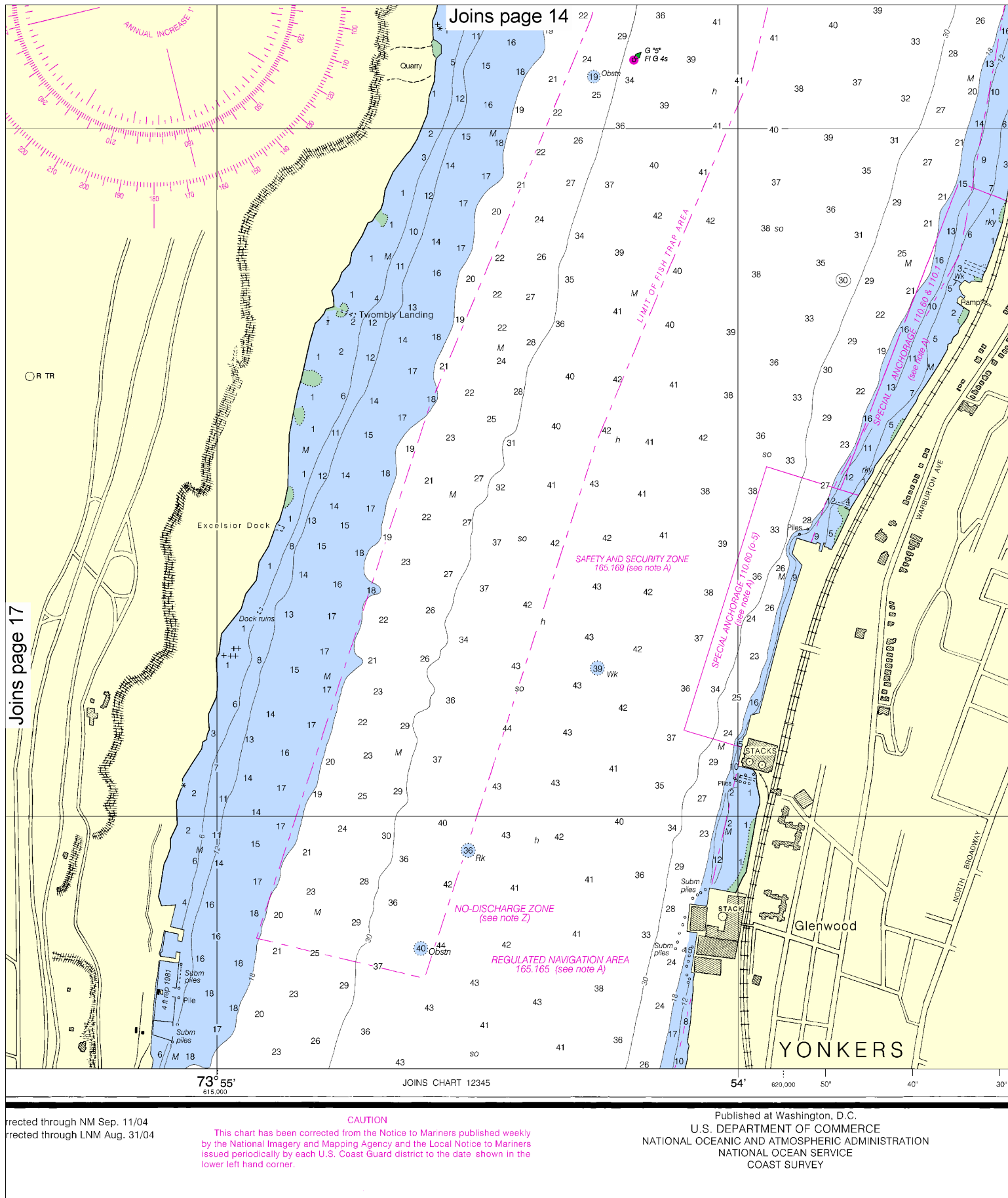
To find SPEED, place one point of dividers on distance run (in any unit) and the other on minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place right point on 60 and left point will then indicate speed in units per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the speed is 16.0 knots.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
COAST GUARD

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

Hudson River, Yonkers to Piermont

SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:10,000



Joins page 15

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> not indicated on this chart. See
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PLANE COORDINATE GRID

(based on NAD 1927)

New York State Grid, east zone, is indicated by
dotted ticks at 5,000 foot intervals.

SCALE 1:10,000

Nautical Miles

Yards



UNITED STATES - EAST COAST

NEW YORK - NEW JERSEY

HUDSON RIVER

YONKERS TO PIERMONT

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:10,000 at Lat. 41°00'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

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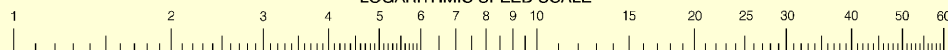
POLLUTION REPORTS

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Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR
153).

○ SPIRE

FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE



To find SPEED, place one point of dividers on distance run (in any unit) and the other on minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place
right point on 60 and left point will then indicate speed in units per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the speed is 16.0 knots.

58'

350,000

57'

345,000



ED NO. 11



NSN 7642014010378

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

Hudson River, Yonkers to Piermont

SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:10,000

12346

19



VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other

vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Getting and Giving Help — Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds — If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!



NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/>

Quick References

Nautical chart related products and information	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov
Online chart viewer	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/NOAAChartViewer.html
Report a chart discrepancy	—	http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx
Chart and chart related inquiries and comments	—	http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx?frompage=ContactUs
Chart updates (LNM and NM corrections)	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM_NM.html
Coast Pilot online	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/cpdownload.htm
Tides and Currents	—	http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov
Marine Forecasts	—	http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm
National Data Buoy Center	—	http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/
NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions	—	http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/
National Weather Service	—	http://www.weather.gov/
National Hurricane Center	—	http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/
Pacific Tsunami Warning Center	—	http://ptwc.weather.gov/
Contact Us	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm



— For the latest news from Coast Survey, follow @nauticalcharts



This Booklet chart has been designed for duplex printing (printed on front and back of one sheet). If a duplex option is not available on your printer, you may print each sheet and arrange them back-to-back to allow for the proper layout when viewing.

NOAA's Office of Coast Survey



The Nation's Chartmaker